

Aug. 8, 1815

Napoleon Bonaparte set sail for
St. Helena to spend the remainder
of days in exile.

1815 (Aug)

Joseph ~~Napoleon~~ ^{Bonaparte} departed Europe
for refuge in the U.S. arriving
at New York harbor in Aug 1815
His wife Julie preferred to stay in
Europe with his 3 daughters

He bought a 26-acre estate
called Point Breeze near
Bordentown N.J. (It eventually

pour 61,700 Acres.
de l'entassement marginal de l'après

Jan 11, 1815

Sir John A. Macdonald, the
first prime minister of
Canada, was born in
Glasgow, Scotland.

Jan 8, 1815

U.S. forces led by Gen. Andrew Jackson defeated the British in the Battle of New Orleans - the closing engagement of the War of 1812.

1815

A Scotsman, John Mc Adam built a very kind of road.

He made his roads with several layers of stone (layer of larger stone on the bottom).

He finished by spreading a layer of powdered stone on the surface. Water was put on the powdered stone, then the surface

was told so that it would be
hard & more.

Now they use the method of
stone on the last tapping
We call this macadam.

1815

The macadam road was
invented

June 18, 1815

Napoleon Bonaparte met his
Waterloo as British and Prussian
troops defeated the French in
Belgium.

1815

Slachta Nsk Rebellion of
Afrikaans-speaking settlers, British
rule at Cape of So. Africa confirmed

1815
1848-49

German Confederation
loose confederating German
sovereign states established
at the Congress of Vienna to
protect "Germany" against
its foreign enemies.

1815-66; briefly suspended
when Frankfurt Parliament
met 1848-49

8 JAN 1815
BATTLE OF
NEW ORLEANS

ANDREW JACKSON - VICTORY OVER
BRITISH.

Feb 26, 1815

Napoleon Bonaparte escaped
from the Island of Elba.

Sept 26, 1815

Holy Alliance

Emperors of Russia and Austria
and King of Prussia formed
alliance to preserve the social
order according to Christian
principles

Sept 26, 1815

Dec 15 - Jan 4, 1815

Hartford Convention

Delegates from New England
states expressed strong states'
rights principles, debated
New England secession;
Federalist Party lost power.

Apr 5, 1815

Mt. Tambora, Indonesia erupted
92,000 killed
80,000 by starvation afterwards

Mar 20 - June 28, 1815

HUNDREED DAYS

Napoleon returned to Paris from
exile in Elba until he was
defeated at Waterloo

Oct 15, 1815

Napoleon went ashore at
St. Helena

18 JUNE 1815

NAPOLEON
DEFEATED
AT WATERLOO,
BELGIUM

1815

1912 Dates J-BK

(1766-1847) EMMANUEL, Marquis de GROUCHY

French Marshal. Fought in SAVOY, LA VENDEE and under MOREAU in Piedmont. Promoted in all of Napoleon's campaigns. Bourbon restoration caused his dishonourment and loss of rank. Was among the first to offer his services to Napoleon when he returned from exile in Elba and was made a Marshal of France. Ordered to operate against BLÜCHER and the Prussians

After this defeat at LIGBY, Gentry to
renew the influence of his friends to
leave WARE and go to the aid of Napoleon
as Waterloo. His absence from the former
battle being considered the cause of
Napoleon's defeat.
He was presented under the Second
Restoration, Gentry spent 4 years in
Philadelphia, Pa., returning to France
in 1819 and was restored to his title
and estate

1815

Tambora erupted
Indonesia

1815

Battle of Waterloo

Decisive

Napoleon I was decisively defeated
and the French dream of the
conquest of Europe was
ended.

Jan 8, 1815

Pirates of Barataria
band of Louisiana outlaws
led by Jean Lafitte (1785?-1825)
that aided U.S. forces
led by Gen. Andrew Jackson
at New Orleans

Apr 6, 1815

1912 Dates J-BK

DARTMOOR MASSACRE

American prisoners of War of 1812, confined in Dartmoor, (England) Prison were fired upon by a prison guard during a suspected mutiny or attempt to escape.

Seven were killed; 60 were wounded. The British government made liberal provision for the families of the killed and for the

relief of the wounded

1815

The island of Ceylon was
under British protection.